

Bishop Kelsey was born on April 27, 1898 in Sandersville, GA. He received Christ in May 1915 and relocated to Philadelphia, PA in 1920. Bishop Kelsey officially started the first Church of God In Christ, now known as the Kelsey Temple Church of God In Christ, at 331 C Street, SW. Tent revivals were held nightly. The text of his first sermon, "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord" was later adopted as the church's creed.

Prior to the purchase of the present site, services were conducted at several locations, 404 4½ Street, SW, 2030 Georgia Avenue, NW 4th Street, SW, 451 Virginia Ave., SW and 610 H. St., SW.

Bishop Kelsey's message and ministry reached the entire Washington, D.C. area through the airways. He began broadcasting on WWDC AM in 1941, and later on WOOK AM. The broadcasts continued for more than 40 years. Many broad branches were established as a direct result of Bishop Kelsey's work in this city including: St. Paul Miracle Temple Church of God In Christ, New Bethel Church of God In Christ, Friendship Church of God In Christ, Emmanuel Church of God In Christ, Open Door Church of God In Christ, Star of Bethlehem Church of God In Christ, Macedonia Church of God In Christ, Kirkland Memorial Church of God In Christ, Cornerstone Church of God In Christ, Victory Praise Church of God In Christ, Capital Temple Church of God In Christ and Living Word Church of God In Christ.

In his early ministry, Bishop Kelsey stood as a giant against the adversarial forces which resisted the holiness movement taking root in the Nation's Capital. His charismatic persona and great zeal, however, affirmed his prominence in the local, national and international religious communities. Samuel Kelsey engineered and erected bridges which spanned denominational gaps, and elevated his ministry to a pinnacle of religious diversity and camaraderie in this city. He also pioneered media relations and, in 1989, was recognized by the National Religious Broadcasters (NRB) for his excellence in service to the broadcast community.

Bishop Kelsey's contributions to the city at large demonstrated the compassion and commitment which characterized his ministry. Under his pastorate, the church acknowledged its debt "to serve those in need" physically as well as spiritually, by burying many of the disenfranchised and by establishing an Outreach Ministry which still exists today. This endeavor demonstrates the essence of servanthood through its clothing, food, and Summer Youth programs. The church also distributes tracts and Bibles, and has a strong Prison Outreach Ministry which serves the D.C. Jail and the Lorton Correctional Institutions.

The church often provided an open forum for the city's political process by offering its pulpit to noteworthy candidates. As an agent in social causes, the church accepted the challenge to continue rendering services during times of civil unrest. In the aftermath of the assassination of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., this church provided temporary relief and shelter for duty-worn officers and civilians.

In 1953 and 1958, Bishop Samuel Kelsey was awarded both the Doctor of Divinity (DD) and Doctor of Laws (LLD) degrees, respec-

tively, from Trinity Hall College and Seminary in Springfield, Illinois. The esteemed legacy of Samuel Kelsey is a tower to the monumental temple that is the gateway to Park Road and 14th Street, NW. It is the inheritance left by a visionary and humble servant that is deeply rooted in the essence of Pentecostalism, and continues to serve as a beacon to the weary and downtrodden. The current pastor, Elder Fred D. Morris, Sr., the former assistant pastor, has accepted the charge of continuing to spread the good news from this vantage point.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members in this hallowed chamber to join me in echoing the theme of the Diamond Jubilee of the Kelsey Temple Church of God In Christ, "Remembering the Past . . . Living the Present . . . Preparing for the Future."

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK W. SILVERTHORNE

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of Mr. Frederick W. Silverthorne on his 80th birthday. I ask my colleagues to join me in sending warm wishes to Mr. Silverthorne on this special day.

Mr. Silverthorne has served his country both in the Armed Services and as an elected official. After he graduated from the University of Illinois, Mr. Silverthorne served twenty-seven years in the U.S. Navy where he earned several medals and commendations for his bravery, including the Distinguished Flying Cross. He retired from active duty after attaining the rank of Captain. His position as a naval aviator on the aircraft carrier Coral Sea allowed him to fly multiple types of aircraft. Mr. Silverthorne's bravery and valor are demonstrated by his experiences while fighting in World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. He retired from the Navy in 1968 and joined the National Security Industrial Association (NSIA) where he specialized in anti-submarine warfare for twenty years.

Mr. Silverthorne moved to the City of Fairfax in 1962. In the 1970's, he served on the City's Planning Commission and Parks and Recreation Board. He generously volunteered his time and guided the city at a time when it was experiencing rapid growth as a suburb of Metro Washington. He also served as a member of the Board and President of the Old Lee Hills Civic Association over the past thirty years and is still currently active in the organization. He helped put Old Lee Hills on the map as a politically active community. Mr. Silverthorne was elected to the Fairfax City Council in 1974 and was then elected Mayor of Fairfax in 1978 and re-elected in 1980. He took this position at a time when Fairfax City was feuding with Fairfax County over the city's independence. He was elected on a platform of preserving ties with Fairfax County including its' school systems. The 1978 Mayoral election had the largest municipal turnout in City history with well over 4,000 people voting.

Mr. Silverthorne retired from the NSIA in 1988 after a long and distinguished career. Retirement has not slowed Mr. Silverthorne down, he remains active in all facets of his

community. As a former champion diver, he gives diving lessons at the Country Club Hills Pool which he has been doing for 20 years. He is an avid golfer, playing any and everyday the temperature is over 40 degrees. Mr. Silverthorne is also embracing the technology age by taking computer classes.

Mr. Silverthorne married the former Bette Brackett in 1943. They had four children: Craig, Janet, Nancy, and Scott. Scott has moved on to follow in his father's footsteps by serving as a five term member of the Fairfax City Council.

Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring the birthday of Frederick W. Silverthorne. As Mayor John Mason stated, "Frederick Silverthorne has made an enormous contribution to the Fairfax community not only as mayor or but as an outstanding civic leader." His 80 years have showed us what being a devoted and loyal American truly means.

TRANSATLANTIC EDUCATION AGENDA

HON. HENRY HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 14, 1998

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, one of our nation's great experts on education, Dr. D.L. Cuddy has written a valuable article on current legislative initiatives that we all can profit from reading. I herewith share it with my colleagues.

THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC (By D.L. Cuddy, Ph.D.)

In the U.S. Congress, Rep. Henry Hyde has been warning people about school-to-work (STW) education initiatives, and Senator John Ashcroft has amended the Workforce Investment Partnership Act now being discussed to prohibit its funding of STW. At the state level, N.C. Rep. Don Davis is chairing a House Select Committee for Federal Education Grants, which has been investigating STW grants among others, and invited Richmond Times-Dispatch op-ed editor Robert Holland to address the Select Committee on this subject.

While the implications of STW at the state and national levels have been widely debated, not much has been written about the international connections. On May 18, the White House released a statement at the conclusion of the U.S.-European Summit in London, indicating that "through the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA), created in 1995, the United States and the European Union have focused on addressing the challenges and opportunities of global integration."

One part of this "global integration" in 1995 was the agreement between the U.S. and the European Community establishing a co-operation program in higher education and vocational education and training. The agreement, signed December 21 of that year, called for "improving the quality of human resource development . . . Transatlantic student mobility, . . . and thus portability of academic credits." In this regard, a Joint Committee would reach decisions by consensus.

As part of the NTA, the U.S. and European Union then convened a major conference, "Bringing the Atlantic: People-to-People Links," on May 5-6, 1997 calling for "thematic networks for curriculum development," and further stating that in an information-based global economy, "governments